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A Raid on the Prosperity of the State.

There seems to be no end to the proposals of politicians to diminish the supply of capital or lessen its availability for the promotion of prosperity where the most attractive opportunities for profitable enterprise are offered. New York State threatens to add itself to the list of imbecile Commonwealths which seem determined to persist in the extravagant increase of public expenditure supported by penalties upon private capital seeking lodgment or employment within their borders. The so-called McClelland bill at Albany for the revision of the inheritance tax law deserves to be called, in so many words, a projected raid on the prosperity of the State.

It is a measure which has not received the attention that it deserves, and there is danger that its menace may be inflicted unless intelligent opposition to it is forcibly expressed. There is always danger that the stupid facility with which the taxing power is directed against obviously accessible forms of property may conduce to the real damage of popular interests through the default of effective antagonism. A formidable army of opponents mustered at Albany this week at a hearing on the McClelland bill, and overwhelming arguments were presented against its passage, but it is never safe to assume that legislators, confronted with the temptation to tax, will resist temptation under the pressure of political considerations which drive them to vote ever swelling appropriations.

What appears to be the most difficult thing to beat into governmental minds is the mobility of capital. As long as a refuge is provided capital will tend to retreat from any jurisdiction where the laws promise to place it at a disadvantage. Society is organized to-day on a basis of private capital, despite the prevalence of propaganda derived from socialistic concepts, and large and increasing supplies of private capital are necessary to the progressive prosperity of every community. Of no community can this be more truly said than of New York State. It is the most populous and the wealthiest State in the Union because it offers to private capital the most attractive inducements for employment.

Capital is mobilized here in greatest amount because its profitable use has been most certainly assured here. It would be easy to change all that if the State should embark on a public policy which would compel the withdrawal of capital to other States or to other countries; and the same legislation would operate to keep outside capital from flowing in, although imports of capital may be indispensable to the general welfare.

All experience and all reason go to show that the McClelland bill is precisely the kind of legislative measure which must produce a destructive economic effect. In order to understand its significance a brief statement should be made about the history of inheritance tax legislation in New York.

The first law went into effect in 1880. Since then the population of the State has increased 80 per cent., while the expenditures of the State Government have expanded 700 per cent. The inheritance tax has been made, by successive changes in the law, to yield the largest single item of revenue, the return from it increasing from \$55,000 in 1880 to \$12,000,000 in 1912. Statutes dealing with the inheritance tax have been passed at the rate of about three a year, and resort to it has always been the ready reliance of politicians in junctures created by ill advised schemes of governmental extravagance. The McClelland bill proposes the third sweeping change in the inheritance tax law in a period of five years. The first was made by the act of 1910, the so-

called Hughes bill. This proved to be most disastrous and was replaced after a year by the act of 1911, the Harte bill, which is the present law and which the McClelland bill aims to supplant.

Reference to the Hughes bill alone is sufficient to show the folly of the legislation now proposed. The Hughes bill did exactly that which the McClelland bill contemplates. It brought within the scope of the State inheritance tax all the intangible or personal property of non-resident decedents. Within one year's time its prompt consequence was the removal of hundreds of millions of dollars of securities and bank deposits from New York, chiefly, of course, from New York city. New Jersey in particular afforded a very convenient domicile for this fugitive capital; and New Jersey benefited accordingly.

The Harte bill was altogether a rational and creditable piece of legislation. Among other things it exempted the intangible property of non-residents, and in respect to its various provisions was on the whole a sane statute which won wide approbation from the discerning. Moreover, it has worked well. It has not only yielded a satisfactory revenue, but the advertisement of recovery of legislative sanity which the State received from the Harte bill led to a large return of capital in the form of cash and securities which had emigrated as a result of the Hughes bill. Also the inflow of outside capital which the Hughes bill had checked was resumed in full volume. These facts are testified to by financial institutions which have charge of the funds and affairs of non-residents, whether citizens of the United States or of foreign countries.

The McClelland bill would not only restore the evil conditions created by the Hughes bill, it would make them worse because of the evil reputation which it would give the State for a policy of absolute unsettlement in dealing with private capital, than which nothing in the economic world is more sensitive to unsettled political conditions. Nor is the inclusion of the personal property of non-residents within the inheritance tax, although it is not subject to other taxation in the State, the only vicious feature of the pending bill. For example, bequests to religious, charitable and educational institutions outside the State are made taxable in this miraculous legislative proposal.

All of the worst features of the bill come, however, to the same conclusion in the end as does the toll levied on the bank deposits and the securities of non-residents. They constitute a potent factor for the expulsion of capital or its exclusion from New York, regardless of the excellent opportunities here for its employment in the production of wealth and creation of property which would normally yield steadily growing revenues to the State. Yet all that can be seen in the situation by the office of the State Comptroller, which has framed this programme for reversing a sound public policy, is that the Comptroller must find some way to raise funds for distribution by the State and that there is superficial promise of increased revenue in a revision of the inheritance tax, if only it is made more burdensome to the owners of mobile property.

The Unionists and Home Rule.

The cloud of confusion which has obscured the home rule issue since Mr. Asquith's announcement of his proposals for compromise shows no sign of immediate lifting. The general tone of the London press is hopeful but by no means confident that a pacific solution of the difficulty will be reached. The latest suggestion, hit upon simultaneously by the Unionist Daily Graphic and the Liberal Daily Chronicle, and the Irish should settle the question themselves by means of a conference between the leaders of the opposing factions, does credit to the faith of those organs in the essential reasonableness of human nature, but is not likely to arouse much enthusiasm on the part either of Sir Edward Carson or of Mr. Redmond.

The fact that the latter has consented to the Government's plan of allowing the nine counties of Ulster by a plebiscite to have the option of being excluded from the provisions of the home rule act for a period of six years indicates that the seriousness of the situation is fully realized by the Nationalist leaders, and that they are prepared to go to any length, short of sacrificing the home rule bill, to conciliate Ulster. Unfortunately the tone adopted by the Unionist leader, Bonar Law, in the debate did not indicate a corresponding spirit of conciliation. What Mr. Law and his followers want is frankly to wreck the bill. Their demand is for a general election, which, whatever the result, would have the effect of undoing the entire work of the past three sessions, since even were the Liberals again returned they would have to go through the whole weary process of passing the bill once more in accordance with the terms of the Parliament act.

To do justice to Sir Edward Carson, he appears to appreciate more clearly than his Unionist colleagues the gravity of the issue, and his speech on Mr. Asquith's proposal was on the whole conciliatory in tone. Sir Edward Carson is thinking quite honestly and sincerely of Ulster and of what he conceives to be for the interest of the province; Mr. Bonar Law and the die hard Unionists, it is to be feared, are more concerned to gain a political advantage which may place their party in power

than they are to attain an equitable settlement of the question. That such a policy would prove to have been short sighted if, after the general election that they desire, they found themselves in office, can hardly be doubted. If the Liberal Government has been sorely perplexed by the contumacy of Ulster, a Unionist Government would find it an even harder task to rule an Ireland three-fourths of the population of which would be in open rebellion. A general election at the present time could only confuse the issue still further; and compromise along the lines suggested by Mr. Asquith, which seems to give Ulster all that can reasonably be demanded, appears to be the only possible alternative to civil war, whether that war be started by Ulster Protestants or Nationalist Catholics.

The part both of patriotism and ultimately of political expediency will be for the Unionists to treat Mr. Asquith's proposals in a more conciliatory spirit than has so far been displayed.

Children of the Night.

At the first hearing before the Mayor's "lid committee" Dr. Samuel J. Taack, who appeared in behalf of the Sabbath Alliance, the Committee of Fourteen, the West Side Association and some other organizations, made this declaration of the faith that is in him:

"These tango places should not be kept open after 12 o'clock. The majority of respectable people don't go to them after that hour."

Doubtless many worthy persons hold with Dr. Taack. Themselves free from any desire to keep late hours, friends of the early go to bed movement, they seem to attribute vice to the early morning and wish to impose their own habits upon other folks.

A city like New York, however, composed of all sorts of people, can afford to be tolerant; and because A likes to seek his pillow at 9 P. M. shall B be forbidden to gaze upon the forehead of the morning? A passion for the dance, a mania if you like, now bites the civilized world. In this town any quantity of persons frequent the public dancing places. How, in fact, is a flat housed and hall bed roomed population to dance within its own domestic or boarding house precincts? So long as it behaves itself why shouldn't it be permitted to dance and why does private virtue or public decorum and morality need a time limit?

Presumably this now virulent rantism will cease to sting before long. While it rages "these tango places" give relief to its victims. There is no danger that these places will be open longer than the proprietors find it pays. It may be that a morning light should be set in the interest of waiters, musicians and what not; but it isn't fair to make the clock the judge of morals just as Brother Taack makes it the judge of respectability.

So long as the children of the night, of whom, including strangers, there is a goodly number, are orderly and seemly, we workaday folks needn't break our heads about them. For some must dance and some must sleep, so runs the world away.

Another Aspect of the Mann White Slave Act.

An actress married to a man who believes that he has a valid divorce from a previous wife travels openly with her husband from coast to coast to fill her professional engagements.

In the adjustment of her business affairs she becomes involved in a quarrel with persons outside her family over the details of her affairs. The persons with whom the quarrel arose go to the Federal prosecuting officer for the district in which they happen to be, allege that the actress's husband was not legally divorced, and charge him with having transported her in interstate commerce for immoral purposes. They demand that he be arrested, indicted and tried for violation of a law nominally enacted to punish men whose business it is to take prostitutes from one place to another for commercial purposes.

And if the husband of this actress has been deceived as to the validity of his divorce he might be prosecuted as the actress's enemies demand, if the interpretation put on that act by many able lawyers is sound!

In this particular case the actress is described as being "in a precarious condition" following her interview with the District Attorney to whom the alleged irregularity of her marriage was reported, although that officer says "there is not a line of evidence to show that the husband is guilty of a violation of the act."

But if the divorce was not valid, and the subsequent marriage was illegal, by what stretch of imagination, by what juggling with words, can the union be tortured into "white slavery," the exploitation of prostitution for money?

Herein is a concrete and notorious instance of the operation of the Mann white slave act for purposes of revenge. The Supreme Court will eventually decide exactly to what extent it may be perverted to such uses. But should the Congress tolerate the continued presence on the statute books of an act so worded that under its terms such an indecent thing as has been recorded in San Francisco can be within even the dreams of malignity?

Venus and her rout, not to speak of Jason and the Disk Thrower, to flaunt themselves unrepentant and unrepentant in the chase atmosphere of the Eastern Parkway. Too bad! Thus are the interests of abstract and poetic justice ever sacrificed for such trifles as the instinctive human worship of grace and beauty.

A Manila despatch to The Sun quotes Dr. LUTHER ANDERSON as saying of the Philippines, "our little brown brothers across the blue sea":

"The masses will require at least another generation before they are able to resist the demagogues."

Are the big white brothers in this country always able to resist the demagogues?

Six months for picture hacker.—Headline.

How many days to the month?

Mr. BRYAN to the Maryland Legislature:

"When you get misrepresentation your officeholder can laugh at you while he is drawing a salary from the Treasury and doing as he pleases."

Is Mr. BRYAN as Secretary of State representing anything or anybody but himself and his autocrat? Isn't he drawing a salary from the Treasury and doing as he pleases?

Many observers think that Mr. BRYAN is an innocent; many more that he is one of the shrewdest and closest men of business now on view; occasionally a remark like the one quoted above raises the suspicion that for all his unctious he is essentially a cynic.

There can be little question that the inner man has been changing for the better in many ways since the days of PLATO and SCIPIO.—Portland Oregonian.

Undoubtedly. Neither PLATO nor SCIPIO nor even old man CARO, the toughest of Roman hawbucks, could have digested a Welsh rabbit, let alone a Yorkshire buck.

Dewey LaFollette, 13 years old, a pupil in the Timber Grove School, is the best speller in seven school districts in Clackamas county.—Oregon City despatch.

If names are names Dewey LaFollette ought to be called Dewey LaFollette, and the longest distance talkers of mankind.

Why, the distribution of seed, gentlemen, is an evidence of statesmanship.—The Hon. ESKILL S. Candler, M. C., of Mississippi.

It is the only evidence of statesmanship that many statesmen at Washington are able to give.

Do you realize that no money can replace Mrs. FANKHURST—Meat Chopper MART.

Thank the Lord, money can't do everything.

The Hon. JOSEPH CHRISTOPHER MACKIN of Chicago and elsewhere, whom some students of ancient history may recall as a Democratic politician of Illinois a generation ago, died last Wednesday. He had done the State some service for election frauds, but his chief title to renown is that he was or is said to be "the father of the free lunch."

Great must be his place among inventors for the title can be maintained. But is the free lunch, now fallen much or somewhat from his high estate, a Mackin monument? Is it so recent? Was it not, like so many other momentous discoveries, found by more than one brain?

HOUSEHOLD ROUTINE.

Woman's Work Everlastingly the Same Weary Old "Grind."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—My wife tells me that she wants a change of life, and a general overhaul of her household; and I don't wonder.

I go down town every morning and I am around all day, seeing new people and new things all the time. She gets up every day at a fixed hour, and goes through the day and day after day, always within the same four walls, sees the same pots and kettles, makes up the same beds, and does over and over again through the day the same household work. No wonder she pines for something different.

The more I think of it the more I think that a man's lot in life is very easy as compared with woman's. D. W. D.

New York, March 12.

Is It Worth It?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Of course the President looks upon it as of paramount importance that the stand he has taken in the general election should be vindicated. Equally of course all those having at heart the majesty and dignity of the Chief Magistracy of this country are anxious that this consummation should be attained. We are willing in fact to pay a very high price for this very end. The question is, however, how high shall the price be? How far shall we go in order to vindicate the President's judgment? Are we willing to go so far as to already paid a great price, namely, that of our self-respect, for here we stand naked and ashamed, a great nation that has proclaimed through its State Department its inability to withstand the ravages of the lives and property of its citizens abroad. This to oblige the President; and this appears to be a fairly high price.

The question is, how much further shall we have to go to save the face of our President? What is the answer, war? Is it worth it? Really, is it worth it? To plunge a nation of 100,000,000 people into a war, to order the self-esteem of one man, no matter how great and good? J. M. C.

New York, March 12.

Voice Hurling.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Loud talk in public places and elsewhere is execrable. The person with the raucous voice usually pitches the highest note without considering the distance the sound is to carry or the person or persons addressed. This class has no idea of modulation of expression, and the "vociferous blare" penetrates the nerve centers almost to the shattering point.

This question of clamorous loquacity should be made a matter of discipline in our public schools. According to the English people the Americans are the greatest offenders among foreigners who visit Great Britain. F. W. LUKENS.

New York, March 11.

Sabbath Day Point.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In today's SUN "Historical" asks how and when Sabbath Day Point on Lake George got its name. It was during Major-General Abercrombie's campaign against Fort Ticonderoga, held by the French in 1758. Proceeding down Lake George with about sixteen thousand troops he landed at the point in question on Sunday, July 4, held services there and called it Sabbath Day Point. WILLIAM W. KLINE.

SINKING SPRING, Pa., March 11.

To the Editor of The Sun.—Sir: Three times a week with twelve hours people are stepped on my left foot, making an average of once every four hours. Does that signify anything? PEDESTRIAN.

New York, March 12.

Arise and the Women.

The Venue of Mito explained: "A suffragette did it."

FILE UP THE TAXES!

Let No Public Enterprise Suffer From Niggardly Support!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The State Deputy Comptroller says New York State needs more money, therefore Jack up the taxes on inheritances. He says that if it had not been for the death of a few very wealthy men last year New York State would have been compelled to levy a direct tax. There is nothing that a politician hates more than a direct tax; the people see and feel it. Indirect taxes are all bad, but the inheritance tax is the worst, for it means the wasting of accumulated capital and the reduction in value and amount of taxable property.

The money derived from taxes on inheritances should not be used for current expenses but should be invested in self-supporting public enterprises or applied to the retirement of the public debt. The phrase "the State needs the money" sounds well, but what it really means is that the up-State politicians need the money.

A few more useless bureaus and commissions are in process of formation and an increased number of inefficient and uneconomical public officials, commissioners, secretaries and inspectors will shortly have to be supported at the public expense. Overtaxation really is the most serious problem that confronts the American people.

The railroads are asking for a slight increase in rates; if they get it taxes will be Jacked up so that their second state will be worse than their first. The Federal revenues are falling short of expectations; this can be remedied by increasing the tax on incomes. But why prolong the agony?

For the benefit of the Delaneys et al I propose a tax by the State of 100 per cent. on inheritances, and a Federal income tax of like amount. No one would be jobless and the movement for uplift in the guise of taxation would have complete and final expression.

ALBERT R. GALLATIN.

New York, March 12.

WASHINGTON'S RELIGION.

May Have Been a Deist, Not a Communist or Frequent Churchgoer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The recent letter of the Rev. Dr. McKim of Washington raised an interesting historical question, namely, what was Washington's religion? There are two sides to it. I have not seen the publication to which he refers as asserting that Washington was a deist, but take it for granted that McKim is correct. John Adams, Morris and others had discarded orthodox theology and were deists or Unitarians in their beliefs.

It is not at all improbable that Washington in his later years came to agree with them. His attitude toward church observances tends strongly to indicate that such was the case, and the position taken by the Episcopal Church in the national capital, that Mr. McKim commend it to so ardent a patriot. The Rev. Dr. McKim, the distinguished rector of Trinity Church, Brooklyn, the latest and ablest historian of the American Episcopal Church, says it was solidly Tory, that after the war it was for some time a question whether it would not become extinct.

The evidence cited by Dr. McKim to prove that Washington was a communicant of the Episcopal Church is of the weakest character. One old man of 70, who questions his own memory, thinks he saw Washington partake in New York and at a general conference says he saw him do so in Philadelphia, but his testimony is negated by Bishop White, a much more competent and reliable witness. Dr. McKim naturally falls to the ground. He writes as follows: "I only says positively that Washington never went to communion but that he rebuked him for it, and that after that rebuke never went to church on communion Sunday." Now, if Washington always went alone, and Washington's diary as given by Ford shows that he went to church about once a month.

This discussion began only about thirty years after Washington's death, and at that time the rector of Christ Church, Alexandria, where Washington had a pew, was asked to give evidence that Washington was a communicant. The rector replied that he could find none. Urged to make further effort, he said he was not a general conference says he saw him do so in Philadelphia, but his testimony is negated by Bishop White, a much more competent and reliable witness. Dr. McKim naturally falls to the ground. He writes as follows: "I only says positively that Washington never went to communion but that he rebuked him for it, and that after that rebuke never went to church on communion Sunday." Now, if Washington always went alone, and Washington's diary as given by Ford shows that he went to church about once a month.

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The late Moncure D. Conway, the able Virginian writer and historian, has discussed this question in his last work, a good deal of other public matters in regard to it.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

Women in Schopenhauer's Time and Place.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: What man needs in these days more than anything else is to be saved from his friends like a "Student of Sociology," who in today's SUN asks whether the woman was woman's lot during the age of Schopenhauer to be subject to man. She probably chafed under it and her only means of getting even was by being scorned, but not by her outward self, from which no doubt the great philosopher formed his opinion.

Since then woman has received more of the benefits of education and has thrown off the yoke of man's tyranny. All this in the eyes of the world has improved her reputation:

Our lot, in this sense, may improve; but we do not ask much of it if we are inwardly rich, on the other hand a fool replete with a dull blockhead, to his last hour, even though he were surrounded by hours in paradise.

So woman hasn't really changed much except in the reputation of others, which counts for little, as the real thing in life is what you are yourself, rich inwardly; and this woman always has been.

Neither has man changed much, as is evidenced by this "Student of Sociology" who is now enough to examine a woman's headgear without getting his glasses smashed by her "feather duster."

ANOTHER SOCIOLOGIST.

New Haven, Conn., March 10.

Pure Mucilage Legislation Needed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Is this Administration to go down to fame as the one which could not even make a postage stamp?

It is necessary to add that economy as applied to Government muck is turning out a postage stamp that will not stick, for everybody has found that out for himself.

Is there any authority to investigate this Government trust and compel it to stop the use of adulterated mucilage? Would it fall under interstate commerce or pure food regulation? J. M. C.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.

MR. BRYAN'S FRIENDS WORRY.

Fear His Splendid Voice Has Suffered From the Strain Put on It.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 12.—Among Secretary Bryan's closest friends and warmest admirers considerable anxiety has been felt of late over the condition of his voice.

Formerly Mr. Bryan was always in good voice, and in even the most trivial of his public utterances his wonderful tonal qualities were inevitably in evidence. Nobody who has ever heard him speak needs to be reminded of the splendid resonance and beautiful timbre of his word production. These qualities he seemed to possess in unmeasurable quantities, and his sound production was so easy that it seemed to be without effort.

Within the last few months, however, it has been plain in Mr. Bryan's occasional addresses that his vocal organs were not functioning as faultlessly as had been his habit. In place of the brilliant word production there has been a note of weariness, as if the cords had lost some of their resiliency and failed to respond as they once did. This is not noticeable in Mr. Bryan's formal speeches, at least as yet, but the marked letting down in quality that has been observed in less pretentious efforts has filled his friends with anxiety as to his condition, and caused them grave apprehension as to the future.

Mr. Bryan is a young man, but for twenty years he has spoken almost constantly, in politics or from the lecture platform, frequently under the most adverse conditions, and many times to throngs so great that even his splendid physique was taxed to make his words audible to all who had gathered to hear him, a thing about which Mr. Bryan is painfully conscientious. Some speakers conserve their strength at the expense of those who attend on their addresses. Mr. Bryan has never been one of these.

The fear of Mr. Bryan's friends is that the heavy labor of the State Department, undertaken without any relaxation of his lecture obligations, the efforts he has made to perform worthily the social duties of the Secretaryship, and the humiliation and annoyance he has suffered from adverse criticism aimed at his personal habits, such as his devotion to tobacco smoking, which he considers nobody's business, and his excursions into the lecture field since assuming official place, have combined to bring upon him an exhaustion that manifests itself first in his voice. It is a fact that he now seems to require a spurring on to effort to produce the effects that once came so easily.

A good rest would probably restore Mr. Bryan to his old form, but he will not take a rest. He is an indefatigable worker, and his friends are anxious to see him in the best of his personal habits, not of the best he would have broken down long ago. His great physical strength and his avoidance of all excesses have enabled him to live through what would have killed a dozen men of irregular life, but his admirers and intimates are worried now over the question whether even he can continue to make the drains on his vitality which he has in the past without suffering the most serious consequences.

MR. EVARTS'S RECORD.

Mary and Her Little Lamb in a 420-Word Sentence Attributed to Him.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: 132 words in a single sentence! Is that the best that your oracles could give to the nation's capital? Mr. Evans's record? To do, O Oracle! As for the Gopher editor's promise of "linked and lingering character" of only 218 words, why it's a toy creation compared with Mr. Evans's prose narrative of the wanderings of Mary and her little lamb, a masterpiece of 425 words, as I count them.

I quote from an old little work, "English As She Is Written," published twenty years ago: "The story is current at the national capital that Mr. Evans, when Secretary of State on one occasion, in a jocular crowd of his friends, was desired to condense into prose these words which he had recently uttered. Mr. Evans yielded, and wrote as follows: 'Mary, a female, judged to be of the race of man, whose family name is unknown, whether of native or foreign birth, of lofty or lowly lineage, and whose appearance was such as to attract attention, was involved in the most profound reveries, which probably will never be fully ascertained unless through the most profound researches of a historian admirably trained in his profession, who shall devote the ablest efforts of his life to the investigation of the subject, uninfluenced by any passion or prejudice, and having only in view the sacred truth, at the same time endeavoring to be as brief as possible, of the causes of the world, we are informed by one who, it has been stated, at one time while living in that part of the United States of America known as Massachusetts, whose fathermen have frequently been involved in difficulties with the authorities of her Majesty Queen Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Empress of the India, whose domains extended over a large share of the globe, that she thereby endangering the peace which should so pervade the relations between nations of the same blood and language, had an infant sheep, of which there are many millions of various stocks and breeds, and which she was constantly adding wealth and prosperity to our republic, and enabling us to be entirely independent of all other nations for our supply of wool, now ample for the use of factories already fully employed, and for those which are long to be constructed in all parts of our land, working both by water and steam power, and in whatever direction the said Mary traveled, this animal, whose fleece was as white as snow, and who was a faithful companion in the silent solitude of the winter regions, or as the ethereal vapors which float over an autumnal sky, 'darkly, deeply, beautifully blue,' or as the lactical fluid, the essence of delicate froth found in the buckets of the dairy maid, whether meandering through the meadows, in midsummer, gathering the luscious strawberry, strolling in the woodland paths in winter, with her uncles, cousins and aunts, listening to the inspired words which emanate from the lips of the minister of the sanctuary, or when retiring to her blissful couch, seek rest and enjoy sweet repose after the care and labor of the day; in already said, 'everywhere that Mary went, this youthful sheep, influenced doubtless by that affection which is so conspicuously manifested by the lower animals in their association with human beings, was ever observed to accompany her.'

No doubt a curfew bell rudely interrupted Mr. Evans at this point, otherwise he might have written 'till the first cock,' thereby putting to complete shame the writer of the eight hundred word sentence quoted in the same book. G. F. S.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, March 12.

A Telescopic View.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Besides Mr. Evans's own witty reference to his long sentences it has been said of them that if you mounted their initial capital letter you might with a telescope be able to make out the period at the end.

J. P. D.

New York, March 12.

The Sole Great Organ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: What is all this idle nonsense about "Great Organs" in your correspondence column? It is well known there is only one great organ in this city, and that is the Gopher, the Commoner, and it has no stops at all! Selah! J. H. MERRICK.

PHILADEL